

# SPORTS



Soviet ballerina, Maya Plisetskaya, awards prizes sponsored by the "Soviet Woman" magazine to the winners of the pairs event in synchronized swimming (left to right): Canada, the USA, and the USSR.

## Synchronized swimming: Plisetskaya awards prizes

Participants from Belgium, Canada, Cuba, the USA, France, the FRG and the USSR took part in the 1st International Competition in synchronized swimming.



The silver duo from Canada, Penny and Vicki Vilagos, are quite at home in the Moscow pool. Photos by Gennady Vornovskiy.

for the prize offered by "Soviet woman" magazine. The competition was held in the Moscow Olimpiyskiy Sports Complex Swimming Pool. The American competitors, with long experience behind them, dominated both the single and pair events. The former was won by 19-year-old Tracy Ruiz who was also top pair with Candy Kosty.

The Muscovite Irina Potyomkina, who came fifth was the best of the Soviet athletes. She also came third in the pairs together with Muscovite Tatyana Gureyeva.

The prizes were presented by the ballerina Maya Plisetskaya, People's Artist of the USSR, who heads the All-Union synchronized swimming commission attached to the USSR Swimming Federation.

## Mahre brothers going strong

For the third time this season the American twins, Steve and Phil Mahre, have made a clean sweep of the top awards in the World Cup giant slaloms in Bad Kleinkirchheim, West Germany. Steve has been doing particularly well in the latest cup stages, a fact admitted by his brother, who has already seen cup victory, his second in a row. After his success in Jasná, Czechoslovakia, Steve came 0.07 second ahead of Phil in the FRG, already assured of his win by confidently capturing the first run.

This has led many observers to believe that Steve might edge Swede Ingemar Stenmark from second position in the cup standings. Phil Mahre now has 299 points to 210 for Stenmark and 177 for Steve, with two giant and two special slaloms yet to go.

In the team event Austria leads with 776 points, followed by Switzerland with 719 and the USA with 486 points. The USSR is tenth with 89 points. The men's and women's combined standings are led by Austria too (1,258), Switzerland (1,240) and the USA (1,057).



Steve Mahre, USA, who did brilliantly in the first stages of the Alpine World Cup. Photo by UPI-TASS.

## World stars on ice spectacular

(Continued from page 1)

tion and of significant progress in the pairs, so that even the slightest imperfections and errors made a great deal of difference.

This is my first time in Moscow and I am eager to come back again and to get a better idea of this wonderful city, said world men's singles winner Scott Hamilton, USA. All figure-skating events have made progress, and have produced many top-class competitors. Not infrequently good skating was what counted most.

The short programme, Hamilton stressed, was the biggest pitfall in the world championship men's singles. What I most value in figure skating is power, speed and a polished performance. As for my rivals I have been impressed by the artistry of your Igor Bobin.

I didn't see a single perfor-

mance during the competitions as I try not to hear or see the audiences before I come on the ice, but I kept a close watch over them in exhibition displays, stressed Norbert Schramm, of the FRG, European champion and world silver medalist. I am glad the Moscow public liked my performance. I think that in the next year or two victories will go to skaters who combine good skating techniques with artistic proficiency. Quite possibly we'll soon see skaters doing four-turn jumps.

This year we have done better than in the previous season and we are therefore content with our performance, said world and European dancing silver medalist Natalya Beletskaya and Andrei Bukin, from Moscow. We are already thinking of a new programme.

Alexander BUTSENIN

## From Krasnoyarsk to Sarajevo

The finals of the 5th White Tournament of Soviet Nations which were held in Krasnoyarsk, Dvynogorsk and Norilsk, are over. The official closing ceremony took place on March 12 at the Yenisei Palace of Sports. This was the last meeting between the competitors, representing twelve Union republics as well as Moscow and Leningrad, and their hospitable fans who had been cheering them on for the past two weeks.

The winners of the title prizes, awarded by the USSR Council of Ministers, are as follows: Moscow, Leningrad, the Sverdlovsk Region and the Ukrainian SSR. The Estonian team came out top of the Group Two.

A total of 57 sets of competition awards were presented. The winners came from 11 constituent republics and 34 regions, territories and autonomous republics of the Russian Federation.

This year's tournament was the youngest ever, with the age of the participants being just over 20 years. Many of them can be considered possible Olympic winners: they will compete in the Olympics-84 in Sarajevo.

## Portugal Rally sensation

The Portugal Rally being part of the World Championship in Makes lasts for five days and three nights. During this time the drivers have to cover 2,300 kilometres of mountain road. A brilliant victory in this largely male-dominated sport has been won by the two-nation female team of Michele Mouton (France) and Fabrizia Poni (Italy) driving an Audi Quattro.



Tbilisi Dynamo fight it out with Polish Legia in a Cup Holders Cup elimination match.

## ONLY EIGHT IN THE LINEUP FOR SOCCER CUPS

The 1981 Cup Holders Cup winners Tbilisi Dynamo have again proved their class by entering this season's cup semi-finals, downing Legia (Poland) 1-0 in the return game. The other cup semifinals are Tottenham (Britain), Standard (Belgium) and Barcelona (Spain).

The Britons went down to Eintracht, of the FRG, 1-0 in the away game but went through on the two games aggregate. Standard drew with Porto (Portugal), 2-2, while

Barcelona suffered a 1-2 defeat by GDR Lokomotiv.

In the European Winners Cup Kiev Dynamo lost 0-2 in the away game to Britain's Aston Villa, who have made the semifinals, while Central Army Club Septemvriako Zname (Bulgaria) eliminated Liverpool (Britain) 2-0. The other semifinalists are Bayern (West Germany), Anderlecht (Belgium).

In the UEFA Cup Kaiserslautern (West Germany) produced quite a stir by thrashing Madrid Real 5-0.

## LIUBOJEVIC WINS THROUGH

International Grandmaster Ljubomir Ljubojevic has won the Yugoslav chess championship with 11.5 points from 17 games.

Svetozar Gligoric came home second with a half point less, and Dragan Barlov is third with 10.5 points.

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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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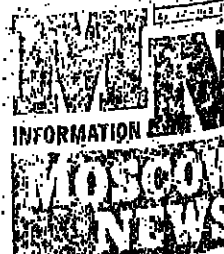
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## To follow USSR example

The new peace initiatives put forward by Leonid Brezhnev at the 17th Soviet Trade Union Congress have met with worldwide response.

The UN Secretary-General, Perez de Cuellar, has rated the Soviet leader's suggestions very highly. Leonid Brezhnev's moratorium proposal, said the Secretary-General's official UN spokesman, will be an important contribution to the solution of the serious problems connected with the concentration of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

The Greek Prime Minister, A. Papandreu, has described as a "very positive step" the Soviet Union's initiative of a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles in the European part of the USSR.

Austria's Minister of Foreign Affairs W. Pahr, said that Leonid Brezhnev had put forward suggestions which made a considerable contribution to world international efforts aimed at halting the arms race.

Unsurprisingly in its support of peace, the Soviet Union has once again demonstrated its desire for détente, that an end be put to the arms race and its wish for peaceful cooperation among states, said Inam Raad, Vice-Chairman of the Central Political Council of Lebanon's National Patriotic Forces.

The Thatcher government would have acted more wisely had it studied the new Soviet proposal on the reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, said rejecting it, said Labour leader Michael Foot in parliament.

Senator Edward Kennedy has urged that the unilateral moratorium introduced by the Soviet Union be used as a means of achieving progress along a path leading to the wider control of armaments. The USA should not simply brush away the Soviet proposal, but should try to take the steps away from the brink of nuclear war.

## MASSIVE ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATION AT HIROSHIMA

Hiroshima. A massive anti-war demonstration has been held here attended by tens of thousands of people from all over Japan. Those taking part declared their firm resolve to prevent nuclear war and demanded that nuclear weapons be completely banned and that an end be put to militarization and to the military alliance with the United States.

Should a nuclear war start up anywhere in the world, the voice of mankind would be raised, it is said in an appeal marchers. We should therefore work hard to overcome the differences that separate us in order to take joint action to prevent a nuclear war.

## Cyrus Vance interview

New York. Cyrus Vance, the former US Secretary of State, has stressed the need for an early resumption of the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic armaments. In an interview with "Time" magazine,

Vance stressed the importance of these talks in the present-day conditions of an international situation fraught with the further escalation of the arms race. Vance said that serious efforts had to be undertaken to ensure the success of the SALT talks.

The former Secretary of State also stressed the importance of continuing the dialogue on restricting nuclear armaments in Europe and on achieving substantial progress at the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments in Central Europe. Progress at Vienna, he said, would also make it possible to achieve shifts in the question of tactical nuclear weapons.

Demonstrations at Hiroshima. Photo by UPI-TASS.

They demanded that nuclear weapons be banned, that an end be put to militarization and to the military alliance with the United States. They also demanded that the government of Japan, as the only country which has experienced the full horror of nuclear bombardment, should try to lead rather than in words to have nuclear weapons banned.

## 17th CONGRESS: TASKS FACING TRADE UNIONS

"Soviet trade unions will play an active part in the implementation of the social programme put forward by the Communist Party. Yet greater consideration will be given to the health of working people, to improving treatment in sanatoriums and resorts and recreation facilities and to pensions and housing conditions. In addition, the trade unions will work hard to upgrade retail trade, public catering and other services."

The above lines come from a letter adopted by the 17th Trade Union Congress and addressed to the CPSU Central Committee and to Leonid Brezhnev, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The goal of the Congress was that trade unions should become more prominent in production matters, and in the labour and everyday life of the Soviet people.

The Soviet trade unions now incorporate 130,000,000 working people.

## FACTS and EVENTS

● The Nicaraguan government has called for an emergency meeting of the US Security Council to discuss the abrupt escalation of American military intervention in Central America.

● After a four hundred year break, Britain and the Vatican have resumed diplomatic relations.

● The major Belgian industrial centre of Liege may soon go bankrupt. By the end of this month, the city authorities will be unable to pay salaries to 12,500 municipal employees due to empty coffers.

● More than 4,000 people have been arrested in South Korea in connection with the attack last Thursday on the American cultural centre in Pusan.

● More than two thousand children under four die every day of hunger in Latin American countries. This figure is quoted in a report presented to the Brazilian National Congress.

● Vice-Admiral Hendrik van Beek, Commander-in-Chief of the Dutch Navy, has died in a car crash in a suburb of the Hague. He has held this post since 1979.

## DISTURBANCES IN OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

Beirut. The Israeli authorities have attacked those taking part in mass demonstrations in El-Bireh and Ramallah and have fired on peaceful marchers. The demonstrations were organized to protest at Tel-Aviv's decision to dissolve the town council in El-Bireh in order to make the Palestinian population and its elected representatives collaborate with the occupationist so-called civil administration and to impose upon them the notorious "administrative autonomy".

Two Palestinian teenagers were killed, dozens wounded and many arrested and thrown into prison.

Life in many of the towns, villages and refugee camps on the West Bank of the River Jordan has been virtually paralyzed. Schools, universities and colleges have been closed, factories are at a standstill and government offices, banks and shops have ceased to function despite attempts by the occupying forces to make the population put an end to the general strike.

A curfew has been imposed in Nablus, Ramallah and El-Bireh, public activists have been arrested and military tribunals set up.

## MOSSOVET DISCUSSES TOWN PLANNING

The current 4th session of the Moscow Soviet of the 5th convocation centred around the discussion of the Master Plan adopted in 1971. This 25-year plan gives top priority to housing and civil engineering, and to the improvement of transport services and political-cultural functions. Moscow's approach to town planning is based on the principle of the development of residential, industrial and recreational areas in the next five years. 340 thousand apartments will be built in Moscow, in other words, one out of every five Moscovites will have a new apartment. Housing conditions will be improved, building conditions will be improved, the period of construction will be shortened, the quality of the work will be improved.

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Proposed Kallina



## CONFERENCE IN COLORADO SPRINGS

Washington. A regular conference of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group is taking place in Colorado Springs (Colorado State). It is being attended by the defence ministers of 13 NATO countries. No agenda has been announced, but as follows from reports that have trickled into the press, Washington intends to use the conference for the further coordination of the bloc's military efforts and intensification of its militaristic preparations. Observers specifically point out that the meeting at Colorado Springs will again discuss and specify Washington's plans, imposed on its European partners, for deploying new American nuclear missiles on their territory. US Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger will

also inform his West European colleagues on the progress of the Soviet-American Geneva talks on the limitation of medium-range nuclear missile means. It is said in the press that practically no progress was made at these talks, which have been postponed until mid-May because of the stand taken by the United States which demands what amounts to unilateral disarmament from the Soviet Union.

The American administration which has already demonstrated its reluctance to approach the arms control problem in a constructive manner, is reportedly making efforts to pressure its NATO partners into supporting its position.

## FARABUNDO MARTI FRONT

## WARNS OF AMERICAN INTERVENTION

Managua. In El Salvador, the Supreme Command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front has issued a statement in which it points to the ever growing danger of armed intervention from the United States in Central America.

The Reagan administration, the Front notes, has entered into collusion with some South American regimes by which the latter's troops are committed to take part in forthcoming invasion of El Salvador due in a month or two.

There are various indications that the United States intends to convene a meeting of the Organization of American States in order to force the latter

organization to set up a so-called inter-American force to intervene in El Salvador.

By involving troops from Chile, Paraguay, Honduras and some other countries in this shameful act of aggression, Washington hopes to conceal its own role as organizer.

The victories won by the Salvadorans in their struggle against the reactionary regime, the statement says, have been achieved as a result of their own efforts and heroism. The American government's allegations that other states are interfering in the affairs of El Salvador are a crude lie invented to justify the forthcoming act of aggression.

## MAIN FEATURES OF TURKEY'S FOREIGN POLICY

Ankara. Speaking to the foreign journalists association here, Turkey's Minister of Foreign Affairs T. Turkmen said that developing all-round relations with the West and the USA, and Turkey's active participation in the NATO bloc were the dominant factors in Ankara's foreign policy.

Turkmen stressed, however, that Turkey's loyalty to its obligations to its Western allies did not mean that the country would refrain from developing useful ties with the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and other socialist countries. The minister declared that Turkey's relations with the USSR were of a stable and good-neighbourly character



The Middle East is always on our minds.

Drawing by Leonid Byelobrov

## INDIAN PARLIAMENT

## PROTESTS AGAINST FOREIGN INTERFERENCE

New Delhi. Deputies of the Indian parliament from various political parties have demanded that the Chinese and American special services stop their interference into India's internal affairs. During the upper house debates on the situation in the

Indian north-east it was stressed by parliamentarians that numerous separatist groupings backed by China and the United States continue to operate in that strategic region.

Peking supplies the insurgents with weapons and seditious literature. The separatists are trained by Chinese instructors and secret camps for leaders of the extremists are located on Chinese territory. In turn, Peking's overseas partners — CIA agents, operating in the north-east disguised as missionaries — hide the separatists and help them cross India's state border. The members of parliament stressed that the main objective of the Chinese and American secret services was to divert India of its mineral-rich north-eastern states.

and that this corresponded to Turkey's interests.

While expounding his country's policy in relations to Middle Eastern states I. Turkmen emphasized that Ankara supported the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine, and condemned Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights.

themselves in the face of the "Soviet threat". Weakening the suspiciousness of Arab states towards the American policy in the Middle East is seen as the first step in this direction.

It is quite evident that Washington is bent on splitting Arab unity. There is another aim too to use the enemies of the Islamic peoples—whether these be aggressive Zionism or the conservative Islamic regime—in American interests. Time will show whether the Arab states wish to follow Saudi's example.

The planned USA-Saudi Arabia-Pakistan triangle poses a danger not only to the peoples of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf, but to their neighbours as well. American arms have more than once been used by Pakistan against India. Indira Gandhi has repeatedly on many occasions that new supplies of modern American weapons to Pakistan are a real threat to Indian security. They are also aimed at continuing the undeclared war against Afghanistan and, in this way, to intensify tension in South-West Asia.

The USA wants to use the triangle to consolidate and expand its military and political domination over a vast region of the world. What we see is an attempt to forge a new link in the strategic axis of American presence from the Atlantic to the Pacific. This is first and foremost directed against the national interests of the young states in the Indian Ocean area.

## POLAND: UNION OF JOURNALISTS FORMED

Warsaw. PAP-TASS. Polish journalists, working for the press, radio and TV, have decided to form a new professional organization to be called the Union of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic. The union's provisional rules have been approved and its ruling bodies elected.

In its programme declaration the new Union of Journalists upholds the decisions of the Military Council for National Salvation.

It is emphasized in the declaration that the union intends to take part in the activities of the International Organization of Journalists as well as to establish close friendly ties and co-operation with the journalistic organizations of socialist countries.

## Mubarak confirms death sentences

Cairo. The Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak has confirmed the sentences passed by the Supreme Military Tribunal on the group of persons, said to be responsible for the murder of former President Sadat. Earlier in March, the tribunal sentenced to death the four people immediately involved in the murder. These include Senior Lieutenant H. al-Ishtabul, the leader of the group, and Abdel Salam Farag, described as the head of an underground Moslem organization.

## MARTIAL LAW IN SURINAM

Paramaribo. Surinam's military authorities, who defeated an attempted right-wing coup d'état on March 25, have declared martial law in the country. A curfew has been imposed in the capital and other towns. According to the martial law decree issued by the authorities, any citizen of Surinam accused of actions threatening to the national security will be immediately faced with a tribunal.

## 'Wine war' goes on

Beziers (France). Reuter-TASS. An unidentified group destroyed five million litres of French wine near here during one night, a new development in the Franco-Italian "wine war". Police said the wine was poured from seven railway tanker wagons marked clearly as French wine.

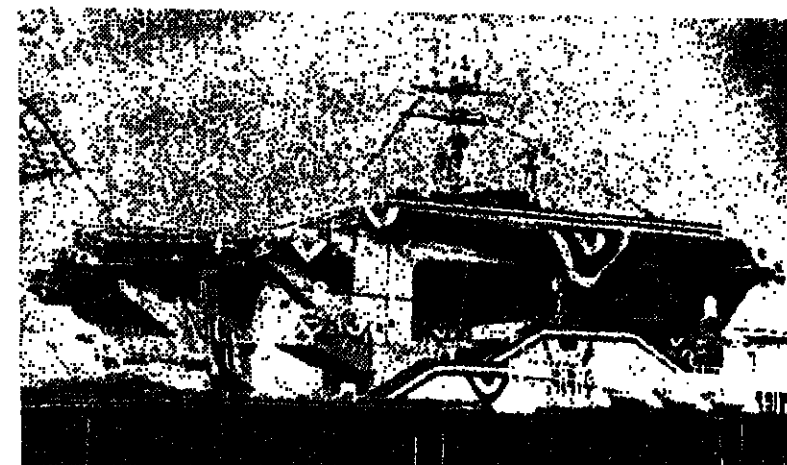
Although militant French growers have destroyed millions of litres in Italian imports in recent months, this was the first attack on French wine.

## Marcos lashes out against Western protectionism

Manila. In his recent criticism of the West's economic protectionism directed against the developing countries, Philippine President F. Marcos accused the West of imposing excessively high tariff, stringent quotas and other restrictions on imports from developing countries. While the prices of raw materials exported by these nations have fallen, the president charged, the price of Western industrial products have been steadily rising.

Recently the US Navy Secretary went to Newport News, Virginia, for the launching ceremony of the "Carl Vinson" nuclear-powered aircraft carrier of the "Mimit" class built at the naval shipyards there. Now America has 13 such strike carriers, though it is still bent on acquiring more. At present the Pentagon is lobbying Congress for 8,000 million-plus dollars for the construction of yet another or two such warships.

Photo AP-TASS



## WHO KILLED ARLOZOROV?

Tel Aviv. A scandal has broken out in Tel Aviv following the publication of a book by S. Tovel, a prominent Israeli historian. In this work, S. Tovel, indicates those responsible for the sensational murder in 1933 of H. Arlozorov, a moderate Zionist leader, who was shot by unidentified gunmen while walking with his wife on a beach near Tel Aviv. Police later arrested three suspects belonging to the extreme right-wing party which later became known as the Haganah Party. S. Tovel quotes convincing evidence to show that the murder was carried out by Zionist extremists with the knowledge of their leaders who believed Arlozorov to be too "soft". The present leader of this party, Prime Minister Menachem Begin has ordered a new investigation into the murder.

## PEOPLE

Hollywood film producer Francis Ford Coppola is planning to set up a new Hollywood in place of the present one, which, he believes, has become overcommercialized. The new film centre of the world is to be built on the Atlantic coast of Belize, a small Central American state. Belize's warm, mild climate and its convenient geographic location — it is only a five-hour flight from the present "dream factory" and only an hour and a half from New Orleans and Miami where many film stars live, decided Coppola in his choice. Coppola plans to start moving his studios to Belize in 1984.

## NUKES GO STRONG

Vienna. At present, more than eight per cent of all electricity on earth is produced at 272 atomic power stations throughout the world. These figures are quoted by the International Atomic Energy Agency. By 1985, this figure will have risen to 17 per cent to come from more than 400 nuclear projects.

## MASTERPIECE TAKES A NEW LEASE ON LIFE

For over a year now Italian restorers have been busy working on one of Leonardo da Vinci's most celebrated works, "The Last Supper", at the Santa Maria delle Grazie Monastery in Milan. By cleaning the wall-painting, many of its hidden details have been revealed. For instance, what appeared to be dark windows behind Christ and the 12 disciples

## Science and technology

## CONFERENCE ON LUNAR PROBLEMS

The Johnson Space Center in Houston, Texas, is currently the venue of an international conference on the Moon and other planets. The event, sponsored by NASA together with the US Moon Research Institute, has attracted nearly 300 scientists from nine countries. Under discussion are the origin and evolution of various celestial bodies, their physical and chemical composition, and other properties.

Present at the conference is a Soviet delegation led by Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, V. Barsukov, Director of the Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

## A CUPPER A DAY SAVES YOUR TEETH FROM DECAY

People who drink two or three cups of tea a day suffer less from tooth decay. This is the conclusion of doctors at the university clinic in Hamburg, West Germany, who have es-

tablished that even two cups of the drink contain enough fluorine to provide an effective guard against many widespread dental diseases, especially tooth decay.

Having studied 37 different brands of tea, the West German scientists have concluded that the fluorine content in a cup depends on the size of the tea leaf and even on the month when the tea was harvested. Old and thin tea leaves, it would appear, contain most fluorine. They have also calculated that the optimum length of time to ensure a good brew is four minutes.

## CLOUD IN STRATOSPHERE

American weather experts in Hawaii report that for over a month they have been observing a vast cloud circling the earth. It is 12 kilometres up in the air, and moves at a speed of one revolution per week.

Researchers at the Mauna Loa geophysical laboratory of climatic studies believe that the cloud is most likely to have resulted from volcanic discharges and warn that it might prove a danger to planes should it get any lower.

## VICTIMS OF AMERICAN NUCLEAR EXPERIMENTS

New York. The Pentagon is directly responsible for the tragic fate of the peoples living in Micronesia who are still suffering from the consequences of American nuclear experiments in the region. This is the conclusion which follows from reports drawn up by a group of American medical scientists published in the "Journal of the AMA", the official journal of the American Medical Association.

The magazine points out that as a result of hydrogen bomb tests in the Bikini and Eniwetok atolls, hundreds of people living on other atolls in the Marshall Islands have been subjected to radiation with dangerous consequences to their health.

It has taken ten years for the

tragic results of the Pentagon's experiments to reveal themselves. Repeated medical examinations of the inhabitants of three atolls who, due to a change in wind direction, were exposed to radioactive cloud, have shown that 250 of them suffer from the faulty hormonal functioning of the thyroid gland. Adults have started to lose their hair, there has been a change in their blood composition, and many now suffer from cancer.

Worst of all, the radiation has affected children. The "Journal of the AMA" stresses that, as a result of radiation, irreversible changes have occurred in their bodies.

## OF INTEREST

## Recruiting requirements for Swiss Guard stepped up

Recruiting requirements for the Swiss Guard — the Vatican's only security force — are becoming ever more demanding. The guardsmen should not be over 30 years old and less than 178 centimetres high. They should possess one or two languages, have a university education, and after a two-year trial period are required to pass an

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## UNDER A FALSE COVER

Analyzing in PRAVDA the arrival in Sinai of 670 American troops from the so-called multinational peace-keeping forces for the area, V. Peresada notes that under the cover of empty talk about peace, imperialist expansion is now reaching far beyond the Sinai desert. Just like the Camp David collusion which has made it possible, this expansion is aimed at boosting the American penetration of the Middle East.

The article emphasizes that the American troops form the core of the Sinai contingent, which also contains detachments from NATO countries as well as several other nations. All the indications are, the paper charges, that the multinational forces concept serves to cover up American military predominance in the Sinai and the growing penetration of the Middle East by the North Atlantic alliance in general.

## DOCTRINE OF AGGRESSION

In his new "doctrine" for Latin American countries US president Reagan has given the latter countries a guarantee that they will be hindered even more effectively than at any time in the past, says IZVESTIA in its commentary on a plan for the development of the Caribbean put forward by the head of the US administration recently at the Organization of American States headquarters.

The American president made all manner of promises: first, pledged to the states in the region the duty-free export of their products investment in that region and, finally, additional financial and technological aid.

In fact, the newspaper argues, the Reagan "doctrine" is directed towards "stimulating free enterprise and the private sector", the latter being practically fully dependent in Central America on US cooperation.

## SOURCES OF NEO-NAZISM IN THE FRG

It is the forces opposed to détente and the stabilization of international relations that rely heavily on neo-nazism in West Germany, writes the INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS magazine. Sentences passed on Nazi criminals, shameful sentences which insult the memory of the dead and rub salt into raw wounds in the hearts of the living, are nothing less than acts of legal efficiency which in the final analysis sanction anything and everything and hold out a promise of pardon to anyone guilty of new crimes against humanity, the magazine writes.

Not only is political revanchism in West Germany trying to conceal its real nature by sheltering behind the "name of the people", the magazine writes, but an outrage on justice, upon the true sense of justice, is being given out to be neither more nor less than the triumph of law.

The growing neo-Nazi threat is a source of concern among wide sections of the population of West Germany. Progressive public opinion demands an end to the activities of neo-nazis which only too often assume the character of terrorism, destabilize the political situation and give the authorities a pretext to crackdown on democratic forces, the magazine concludes.

## NATO COLLABORATES WITH SOUTH AFRICA

Discussing the growing cooperation between NATO countries and the South African regime in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, V. Vasilyev stresses that the West is particularly attracted, both from a purely economic as well as from the military-economic point of view, by South Africa's vast resources of strategic materials. South Africa owns 80 per cent of the world's deposits of the platinum group of metals, 83 per cent of its deposits of manganese, 64 per cent of the deposits of vanadium, 85 per cent of the deposits of chrome and cobalt, and huge resources of coal, copper and uranium ores. Imports of such materials pose a long way towards meeting the requirements of the arms industry in both the United States and NATO countries.

NATO theorists, Vasilyev continues, place increasing emphasis on the mounting political significance of the area in the global confrontation between capitalism and socialism. Blaming Moscow for the growth of the national liberation movements and for the increased strength in the positions of these nations of a socialist orientation to the south of the Sahara, they seek in this way to justify their own interference in the area with the aim of preserving conditions favourable for their continued exploitation of the indigenous population and their plundering of the region's rich resources.

## Water skiing at eight months

Tamara Fry, not yet one-year-old, is already a celebrity. She went water skiing when she was eight months old. Her father took her to the lake, and she was a natural. She had been in the water since she was a few days old, and she had been water skiing since she was a few months old. She had been in the water since she was a few days old, and she had been water skiing since she was a few months old. She had been in the water since she was a few days old, and she had been water skiing since she was a few months old.

exam in the law of the Pope's state as well as in the "geography" of the Vatican's narrow streets and alleys.

## Epistolographic bug

An unusual pen has been put on sale in France. A hypodermic-like "receiver" fitted inside, it enables its holder to hear people within a radius of 50 metres. The pen costs 2,500 francs and, as is emphasized in an advertisement, "you can even write with it".

## VIEWPOINT

Yevgeny RUMYANTSEV



## The USA-Saudi Arabia-Pakistan triangle

Washington has been ever more active in its efforts to involve conservative, or "moderate", Arab regimes and Pakistan in its plans for the Middle East, to be more precise, for the region's southern flank. During US Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger's recent Saudi Arabian trip the two sides decided to set up a "joint military commission".

Why has this ar-Riyad agreement made the Pentagon happy, as has been noted by the Franco-Pressa news agency? In Arabia they are according a special place to Saudi Arabia. The people there hope to be able to repeat the "miraculous" experiment which was used on Saudi Arabia. To be more precise, Washington has plans to use Saudi Arabia to build up the southern flank of the already existing "strategic corridor" between the USA, Israel and Egypt. As Washington sees it, this grouping should be joined in

addition to Saudi Arabia, by the United Arab Emirates, by Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and by all the members of the Cooperation Council of the Persian Gulf Arab States, as well as by Pakistan.

Such attempts to link the "moderate" Arab states to Pakistan are made under the pretext of Islamic unity and of the alleged "Soviet threat" which supposedly hangs over them all. Meanwhile the well-tested mechanism of arms supplies is already at work behind the scenes. The lever Washington uses to put pressure on Saudi Arabia is the so-called "deal of the century" with the USA supplying arms to a total cost of 8,500 million dollars to ar-Riyad, including AWACS planes. For Islamabad the lever is the American promise to the "Islamic army" for which the American Congress has allocated 2,500 million dollars. The internationalisation

Saudi Arabia and Pakistan has also been taken into account: in other words, petrodollars in exchange for Pakistani soldiers.

What about the distribution of the parts in the play Washington has written for the Persian Gulf? To Pakistan is given the role of police for the region, while its territory is turned into a base for the "rapid deployment force". Things are a bit more difficult for ar-Riyad. It has been allotted the task of bringing the other Arab countries into the USA-Saudi Arabia-Pakistan triangle.

Increased American pressure on the Persian Gulf countries of the alliance will be directed primarily at eroding their traditions with the "Camp David three" in their approach towards the solution of the Middle East crisis as a whole, and in particular to the key problem — that of Palestine. For which purpose their attention has to be switched over to aiming



### Round the Soviet Union

● THE OLD PART OF THE CITY OF KAUNAS, LITHUANIA, HAS BEEN RECOGNIZED AS SETTING A STANDARD FOR AIR PURITY. Under a comprehensive campaign for environmental protection boiler rooms in this part of the town were shut down, plants removed beyond the city limits, and transport rerouted. Other industrial centres in Lithuania are gradually following suit.

● A NEW SHIP, THE "POMOR", HAS BEEN ADDED TO THE FLOTILLA OF THE COUNTRY'S NORTHERNMOST RESEARCH CENTRE—THE MURMANSK MARINE BIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF THE KOLA BRANCH OF THE USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. The ship was built in the Far East. After a short stopover in Murmansk, the "Pomor" will make for the Arctic Ocean with a research crew on board.

● A BIG DEPOSIT OF A BLACK MARBLE OF UNIQUE BEAUTY HAS BEEN DISCOVERED IN THE AGOR GORGE IN THE NORTHERN CAUCASUS. A mechanized quarry now being built there will eventually produce 8,000 cu m of marble plates a year, out of which polished slabs will be made. Another fine-faceted material, silver-grey granite, is also extracted high up in the Caucasian Mountains.

● AN ECOLOGICAL MAP HAS BEEN COMPILED OF THE KIRGHIZIAN CAPITAL FRUNZE. Architects will be the first people to make use of it when planning new residential areas. The surveyors have divided the city, which has almost one hundred hot days a year, into several climatic zones, indicating those most suitable for habitation. Local architects have come up with several designs for buildings capable of withstanding earthquakes of 9 Richter scale. This has opened the way for high-rise housing in Frunze.

### FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

#### EARNING TO GO UP

The improvement of living standards is central to the current five-year plan of 1981-85, writes Nikolai Babakov, Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee in the PARTIZANAYA ZHIZN magazine. Priority will be given to the growth of the consumption fund share of the national income: it will increase to 78 per cent as against 75.3 per cent for 1980.

Due to this one factor alone, the cumulative increment in material consumption over the five years will amount to more than 12 thousand million rubles. In order to effect this major change in the economy, a large-scale effort is needed of all national industries.

The indices for social development and growing living standards outlined in the five-year plan correspond with the goals set out in the Guidelines approved by the 26th Congress of the CPSU. It is proposed that rises in income, and particularly in wages, be linked to the end results of labour and to improvements in the efficiency of production and productivity. In 1985, 16.6 thousand million rubles will be allocated from centralized sources to such initiatives, this sum to include nearly ten thousand million rubles to be spent on raising the pay of industrial and office workers.

When these new measures are implemented the average earnings drawn by industrial and office workers over this five-year period will go up by 74.3 per cent to more than 193 rubles in 1985. Over the same five-year period, the earnings of collective farmers in the socialist economy will increase by 20 per cent.

#### GEOTECHNOLOGY FOR EXTRACTING MINERALS

The VOPROSY EKONOMIKI magazine points out that new, more advanced mineral extraction tech-

nologies, in particular geotechnology, is now available.

Geotechnology is based on the leaching of deep rocks with the aim of obtaining valuable minerals. Various methods (chemical, hydraulic, microbiological, etc.) are employed to extract oil, sulphur, non-ferrous and rare metals, etc. Soviet and foreign experience has proved the efficiency of the so-called secondary and especially the tertiary methods based on special reagents of extracting oil.

Such advanced methods make possible the extraction of up to 40 per cent of oil which would otherwise be unobtainable, this makes 70 to 80 per cent of the oil in any deposit extractable, while with natural pressure only 15 of oil would be obtainable. Such methods however are at present still employed on a limited basis, with the exception of oil extraction — 50 per cent of our national oil is extracted using secondary methods. Advanced methods of oil beneficiation will result in a sharp improvement (of up to 80-90 per cent) in the yield of non-ferrous and especially rare metals from ores. Such methods will also be effective with respect to lean ores, which are not economically feasible to develop using conventional methods.

#### IS JUPITER A STAR?

Is Jupiter a star, asks the SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA newspaper, referring to a hypothesis advanced by Rostov University researcher A. Suchkov, who has concluded that Jupiter boasts of nuclear power sources.

The conventional view would deny the existence of any such sources on the planet. Starlight is produced by the energy borne of reactions deep inside the stars, whereas planets only reflect the rays of the Sun, the paper points out. According to the latest data, however, Jupiter radiates energy which far exceeds that sent it by the Sun.

Are we dealing here with a breach in the law of conservation of energy? This might be true for a planet,

but never for a star, since the power of the latter's radiation comes mostly from inner energy sources. Could Jupiter have such sources and, if so, what are they like?

Suchkov believes that the power producing the excessive radiation results from a thermonuclear reaction which is now in progress not far from the centre of Jupiter.

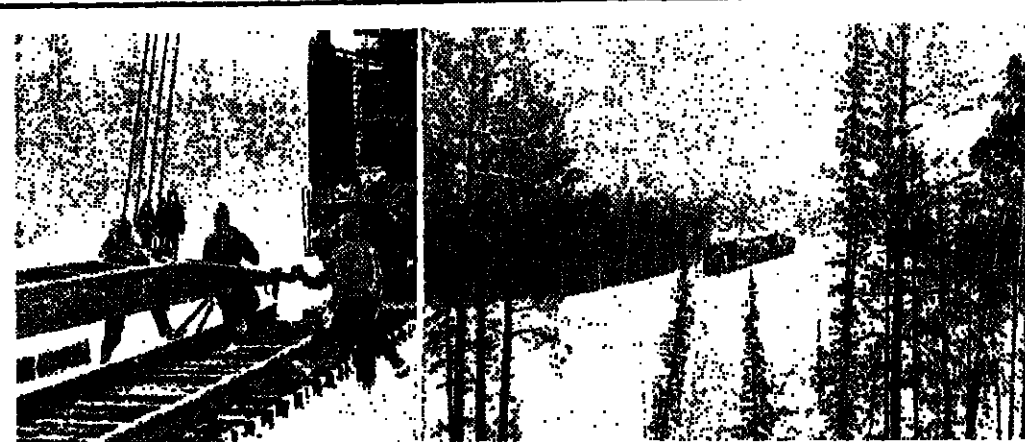
Two factors in support of his theory are the immense 280,000°C temperatures in Jupiter's centre and the speed at which the power is released. Making use of this data, Suchkov has worked out the time, ever since the planet was formed, that the reaction has been going on. He arrived at a total of 1,000 billion years. In other words, Jupiter is a hundred times older than the other planets in the Solar system. It is also an indication that Jupiter is warming up.

Suchkov's views are shared by another Soviet researcher, R. Solmazbarov, from the Institute of cosmophysical studies and aeronomy of the Yakut division of the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The theory, moreover, provides an explanation of how a star might be formed from among planets of a single system.

#### ANIMALS SHOULD BE TAKEN CARE OF

It is natural that man should wish to look after animals and to learn about their habits and this is why many families, especially those with children, keep pets like dogs, cats or hamsters, in their flats, writes A. Soburov in IZVESTIA.

Recently there has been a vogue for more exotic animals such as lions, tigers, pythons and other representatives of the overcast fauna. People appear to be totally unaware of the danger of keeping such animals in their city homes, Soburov emphasizes. Looking after animals is a science in its own right, the author reminds. Regrettably, however, many are still unaware of this science and some irresponsible people let their domesticated pets run wild on occasion.



Laying the tracks.

Trains travel along the Buryat section of the BAM Railway.

## BAM under construction, BAM in operation

BAM is the name of a railway now under construction in Siberia. It will run from Lake Baikal, in the centre of Siberia, to a point on the Pacific coast, near the Amur River estuary. For this reason it is called the Baikal-Amur Railway, or BAM for short in Russian. The railway, which when completed will be more than 3,500 kilometres long, will help solve several major tasks facing the Soviet economy. First and foremost, it will improve transport links in the east of the country, it will also serve as a basis for the creation of a number of industrial complexes.

A considerable number of deposits of coking coals, iron ore, copper, tin, manganese, tungsten, nickel and other useful minerals have been discovered in the vicinity of the railway. There are extensive stretches of forest in the area. BAM will also improve this country's export capabilities.

Construction work was initiated on the railway almost eight years ago. The job is a far from easy one. Taiga, bogs, mountain ranges and major rivers have to be negotiated. Climatic conditions are equally unpropitious, with much of the area lying within the permafrost zone.

Hundreds of millions of cubic metres of earth have been shifted, thousands of kilometres of motorways built, and a large number of bridges put up across numerous small rivers.

New towns and settlements have been founded. That section of the railway which runs along the meridian has opened up access to the rich Nyurengi coal field in Yakutia. Millions of tonnes of coal from Nyurengi have already been carried along this part of BAM.

Today, most of the railway is already in operation and by 1985 the entire line will open.

### Treasure-trove for power engineers

The power industry in Komsomolsk-on-Amur, an industrial centre in the Far East, will now run on local coals, with the commissioning of the Lianskoye brown coal field situated in the vicinity of the city, close to the eastern branch of the Baikal-Amur Railway. At present coal is brought to Komsomolsk from the Amur Region, a thousand kilometres away.

There are many advantages to the new coal field. Apart from its proximity to the end user, the coal seams lie close to the surface, allowing easy and cheap open-pit mining. The quarter of a million tonnes of coal contained in this field will satisfy the city's requirements for half a century. It is also intended to use the coal as fertilizer.

Specialists believe that it might be advisable to start chemical processing of the coal for the production of humic acids which stimulate plant growth.

### UNIQUE MACHINE-TOOL

Assembly and adjustment work has been completed on the VSZ-133 inner-grinding machine at the Voronezh machine-tool construction plant. This machine which is unique in size—it is 12 metres long—makes it possible to grind parts up to five metres in length.

The originality and complexity of the VSZ-133 consists in its being made of two parts: the bed and pedestal. To place them in one plane is a highly complex operation.

### A new Lada

A new model of the Zhiguli (Lada) car will soon be seen on the country's roads. The first batch of VAZ-2107s have been assembled at the Volga Car Plant.

The new model is distinguished by comfort, streamlined body, new dashboard and convenient high-back seats.

The Lada, which conforms in every way to latest safety requirements, is one of the country's best small cars in terms of being cheap to run and of the low level of its exhaust fumes.

### Multitester for Belarus tractors

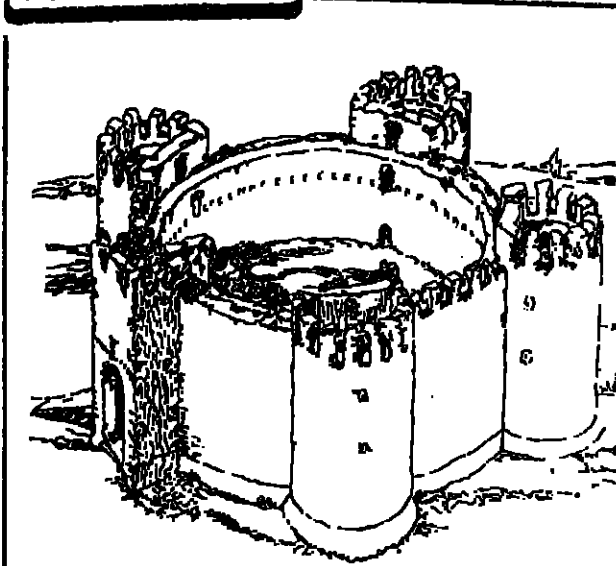
A new testing system has been put into operation at the Minsk tractor works which produces the Belarus wheeled tractor well known in dozens of countries. The system tests all the assemblies of a tractor, at a time, its operation being monitored by automatic devices. This automatic testing drastically reduces the time needed for inspecting the vehicles, for previously every system had to be individually checked. Thanks to the introduction of the new system, the factory will be able to economize on thousands of tonnes of fuel a year.

### COAL DEPOSITS IN SIBERIA

The Yermakovo coal deposit has recently gone into operation in the Kuznetsk coal basin in Siberia. This open-pit mine deposit, consisting mainly of coking coals, is equal to the whole of the Donetsk basin, in the Ukraine. Its other advantage is that it is located practically on the surface, promising much higher labour productivity and much cheaper fuel than is found at the best collieries in the country. This year alone the new deposit will yield 500 thousand tonnes of coal.

A town, to be called Usat, will soon be built to accommodate the local miners.

### Places to visit



## FAMOUS MOLDAVIAN FORTRESS

Many ancient cities impress the tourist by the majesty and beauty of their monuments. The Moldavian city of Sorok, whose fortress has been called a gem of fortification, is no exception in this respect.

Although besieged more than once by foreign invaders, the fortress escaped destruction and has come down to us almost unimpaired. Its walls bear the traces of bullets and cannon balls; while inside, they are covered with graffiti and inscriptions carved by builders in the middle of the 16th century and later.

For a long time it was believed that the fortress, built along a trade route, had been designed by architects from Genoa. Giving rise to this belief was the castle's similarity to the pentagonal fortresses of Renaissance period, the 16th-century castle at Caprarola, for instance. But more recent excavations and studies have shown that the fortress was built by Moldavians. Buried under a layer of soil, archaeologists have uncovered the plans of the fortress, as well as an inscription, "this citadel was built by Yakop".

For its time, the Sorok fortress, standing on a high bank of the Danester, was an excellent defensive fortification. It could both withstand the attacks of invaders and act as protection for the fords across the river and for the Danester trade route itself. In plan, the walls form a geometrically regular circle, having an inner diameter of 30.5 metres. There are five towers positioned along the radii of the circle. Four are round and the fifth, rectangular in shape, has an entrance on the Danester. The internal diameter of the towers is 4.75 metres. The walls are three metres thick and 20 metres tall.

Modern streets radiate from the fortress, like spokes from the hub of a wheel. Against a background of modern multi-storey blocks, the fortress no longer seems quite as formidable as it did in ancient times. Continuous work of excavation is in progress at the citadel which is soon to be converted into a museum.



### Lakes of Georgia

Most of the lakes in Georgia are now protected natural monuments.

Georgia has nearly 900 reservoirs. These are of all types—karst, volcanic, impounded, glacial, tectonic as well as rivers. They contain over a billion cubic metres of freshwater.

The smallest is a lake on the Abkhazskiy pass across the main Caucasian Range which lies at an altitude of 3,085 metres. Ideally round and cold it is fed by the spring waters of a glacier overhanging it. The biggest (40 sq km) is Lake Paravani. Lake Ritsa at 101 metres is Georgia's deepest lake. It lies on the site of a former Black Sea bay.

A programme has been drawn up in the republic for the intensive exploitation of the lakes for the purposes of irrigation and power engineering, for water supply needs and the food industry.



Artistic treasures made over many centuries by the craftsmen of Tajikistan (a Soviet Central Asian republic) have been collected together at the recently opened Ethnography Museum attached to the republic's Academy of Sciences.

There are over 10,000 exhibits on view. Many have been shown at exhibitions in Turkey, Bulgaria, Iran, Iraq, India, Pakistan, France, the GDR and Cuba.

## SPACE BRIDGE OUT TO SEA

Construction is under way near Odessa of a station for international maritime satellite communications. Ships either in the Atlantic or the Indian Ocean can communicate via satellites to the ground station and finally to subscribers elsewhere. A few years ago, the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization adopted a convention on the International Organization for Maritime Telecommunications by Satellites, or INMARSAT. It has a membership of 32 countries, including the USSR, the USA, Britain, Norway and Japan.

The INMARSAT has placed orders for the construction of six satellites which will facilitate land to satellite to ship links and otherwise. The satellites will be launched into a geostationary orbit at a height of 36 thousand kilometres in the equatorial plane.

The first satellite, Maris-A, has been manufactured by the European Space Agency. It was launched into orbit on January 31. The exchange of information between vessels out at sea and the mainland will be conducted by coastal satellite communications stations which will immediately inform search and rescue centres in case of an emergency. Timely sent weather and business information will save time at sea. Captains will know beforehand if the harbours are free in port, and where it will be convenient to tranship the cargoes.

Three stations are ready for operations in Southbury and Santa Paula in the United States and Yamaguchi in Japan. 16 more stations are under construction. The USSR is building two stations—one in Nakhodka and the other in Odessa.

### Science and technology

#### MINERALS USED IN ORE PROSPECTING

Researchers in the Far East have used magnetic resonance to provide data of its biochemical medium and this will create new ways for ore prospecting. The mineral content, the researchers' attention since it is found in virtually every rock or ore and completely retains its properties under any conditions. If crystallized, for instance, from magmatic molten refractory elements such as titanium, chromium, vanadium, and cerium will be found. But if obtained from hot water solutions it will include ores like tin, zinc, and copper.

The scientists have arranged a standard collection of ore and rock samples and established the content of the elements and admixtures providing an idea of the deposits located in a particular area. Trial tests conducted in the Soviet Far East proved that such techniques are highly effective.

#### RARE MEDICAL TREATIES

Two texts of the medical Treaties by Yusup Gadzhil from Gubden have been discovered in Dagestan. The scientist who compiled these lived during the second half of the 18th century. The Treaties contain more than 400 pages and are written in the Gubden dialect of the Dagestan language. The texts indicate that their author was versed in the medical knowledge of Ancient Greece, the Ancient and Medieval Middle East, and especially the Arabian and Islamic traditions. He extensively quoted the works that existed during these times. The Treaties explain the medical properties of nearly all the animal products and herbs and describe the plants found in Dagestan, which can be employed in medical medicines.

#### ADVANCED FORM OF TRANSPORT

Work continues in the Soviet Union on the development of a fast passenger transport system based on electro-magnetic suspension.

The distinguishing feature of the system is that the carriage is suspended at a height of one centimetre above the track by electromagnets. Special electromotors move the carriage without having any mechanical contact with the track.

The advantages of this new type of transport, over conventional wheel transport, are its high speed, reliability and safety. It is moreover economical and carriages on electro-magnetic suspension cut out any danger of pollution.

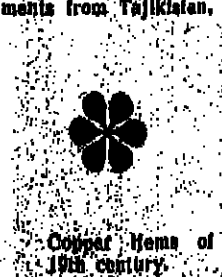
Separate units of this transport system are undergoing tests and work is drawing to a close on the first electro-magnetic suspension passenger carriage.

The first line of this new fast passenger service will go into operation in Almaty, the capital of the Soviet Republic of Kazakhstan.

In the future it is planned to use the new system for linking major Soviet towns with airports, industrial and recreation zones.

### HANDICRAFT OF TAJIKISTAN

National bridal ornaments from Tajikistan.



Copper items of the 19th century.



The handicraft of Tajikistan with its deep roots in history and great variety will not fail to arouse admiration. Embroidery in gold thread and heavy ivory inlaid by the richness of their fantasy and the elegance of their design. Of equal interest are Tajik carpets and kilims. Richly patterned with geometric and floral motifs, they are made out of cotton, wool and silk. The high standards of craftsmanship typical of the folk art of Tajikistan have been passed down from generation to generation.

### VIEWPOINT

## The 'Siberia' programme

Academician Abel AGANBEGYAN, Director, Institute of Economics and Management of Industrial Production, Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences

An all-embracing approach to the major problems involved in the development of the national economy is becoming the rule in this country. Such an approach, for example, is characteristic of the extensive programme for the development of Siberia drawn up by scientists from the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The programme will be implemented over a number of five-year plans. It comprises a study of the terrestrial, aquatic and of the plant and animal life resources of Siberia and provides guidelines in the search for and use of the area's main mineral resources — oil, coal, iron, combined ores and raw materials for fertilizers.

Today, the industry of Siberia produces more in one year than was produced by the whole country in 1940.

It was in 1980 that Siberia for the first time surpassed the European USSR and the Urals in the extraction of fuels. To date, the main manufacturing industries have been concentrated in the western parts of this country. Energy generated in Siberia will be solely responsible for all future growth in Soviet industrial output. Today, nearly 800 million tonnes of conventional fuel is sent every year from Siberia to the west of the Urals.

However, in many cases, the transportation of fuel is more expensive than the cost of its extraction. It is therefore proposed to site energy-consuming industries near the fuel and energy complexes.

At the moment, a scientific basis for the economic development of the BAM area—a vast territory of 1.5 million square kilometres — is being worked out. Apart from this, scientists consult builders on the key points of the project. The Siberian Branch of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences has devised a general plan for the development and distribution of food production in the districts of industrial development in the BAM area. Recommendations have been made as regards the health services.

The "Siberia" programme was originally concerned with the study and development of the region's mineral resources. However, every year witnesses an expansion in the range of issues dealt with under the programme, and the number of those taking part in its implementation is growing. Today, the "Siberia" programme often called a superprogramme for it incorporates nearly 40 inter-related task programmes dealing with mineral resources and raw materials, with regional, economic and social problems with protection of the environment and other issues. Apart from the fifty institutes of the Academy, specialists of the USSR Academy of Sciences, more than 100 scientific centres and development establishments belonging to sixty Union and local ministries and departments are also now involved in the programme.



